TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the ibers may forward us money by letter, the postag paid by us, and all risk assumed by surselves in i

IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES. Thirty-Second Congress-First Session

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1852.

SENATE. EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

The President pro tem. Iaid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of the letter addressed to the Secretary of State by the contractors for paying the next instalment due to Mexico, pursuant to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, representing the necessity of an immediate appropriation by Congress of the money necessary for that purpose; which was read, and, on motion by Mr. Underwood, referred to the Committee on Finance.

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, ETC.

which was read, and, on motion by Mr. Underwood, relerred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr DOWNS presented the petition of Richard King, praying to be allowed to enter certain land within the Masson Rouge grant, upon the terms allowed by the act of last session of Congress, for the relief of purchasers of land within said grant; which was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. D. I have in my band, Mr. President, one of several memorials from persons who claim indemnity from Mexico, who represent that their claims were presented to the late Board of Mexican commissioners, and that some of them were entirely rejected by our commissioners, although they had been approved by the Mexican commissioners, and others of them have been greatly reduced. They set forth that injustice has been done to them by the finding of the board of commissioners, as their decisions are regarded as final; and, as the course of the United States has released that country from responsibility, I think we are in some degree bound to render justice to these claimants. They ask, as citizens of the United States, that another board be organized, or that some other mode be adopted to ascertain the amount of these claims and satisfy them. I feel, Mr. President, a good deal at a loss to know what ought to be done in a case of this kind. I understand there are a great many other cases, besides those presented to me, of a similar character, in which persons claim an investigation, and request us, in order to get at the facts, to send for persons and papers. I entertained some doubt at first whether that kind of memorials and petitions presented a proper subject for the investigation of the Senate but I became convinced that there could be no impropriety in it, since the object of the memorial is not to bring any charge against the commissioners, or to criminate in any way any branch of the government connected with these decisions; but they merely ask the re-examination of their claims, that the facts may be ascertained, and the qu

with Great Britain; which the petition of officers of the army stationed at Fort Laramie, praying an increase of compensation; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. S. also presented the petition of Maria Davis, praying a pension and bounty land in consideration of the

ing a pension and bounty land in consideration of the services of her son, Thomas Davis, in the late war with Mexico; which was referred to the Committee on Pen-

sions.

Mr. GWIN presented two petitions of citizens of San Francisco, California, praying the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States at that place; which were ordered, as a bill had already passed in activation of the captiles.

on some early day thereafter, ask leave to introduce bills of the following titles:

of the following titles:

A bill granting to the State of Michigan the right of way and a donation of public lands for the purpose of constructing a canal or railroad across the peninsula of Michigan.

A bill to establish an additional land office in Michigan.

Mr. CLARKE gave notice that he should to-morrow, or on some early day thereafter, ask leave to introduce a joint resolution declaratory of the principles of the United States government upon the doctrine of intervention with the internal relations of other States, and reaffirming the known, settled policy of our country.

the internal relations of other States, and reaffirming the known, settled policy of our country.

Mr. CLEMENS gave notice that he should to-morrow, or on some early day thareafter, ask leave to introduce a bill to be entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a United States district attorney for the northera district of Alabama."

Mr. SHIELDS gave notice that he should to morrow, or on some early day thereafter, ask leave to introduce a bill to enable Jacob Banta to locate two revolutionary bounty-land warrants.

NON-INTERCOURSE WITH FRANCE.

Mr. WALKER presented the memorial of the Industrial Congress of the city of New York, asking the recall of the United States minister to France, and the suspension of all diplomatic intercourse with that government. Mr. W. said: I desire that this memorial may be read. I do not know whether it will go into the public journals of the day or not, but it is the desire of the memorialists that it should do so.

The memorial was read by the Clerk as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Un States in Congress assembled :

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress of the city of New York, in view of the late tyransical and unpardonable conduct of Louis Napoleon Bonaparts, President of the French republic, respectfully pray your honorable bodies immediately to recall Hon. Wm. C. Rives, your minister to France, and the suspension on the part of our government of all diplomatic and commercial relations with that power.

The Industrial Congress is not insensible of the importance and responsibility that would naturally attach to the assuming of the position herein recommended. It well knows the fact, however, that the United States government was the first to acknowledge the republic of France. This recognition was manifested on the ground that the people of that unfortunate nation had become wearied of the form of government under which they so long had lived, and had risen in their majesty and established a democratic government.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte—he whom the French people had honored with their confidence, and elevated to the presidency of the republic—has proved treacherous to the trust reposed in him. He has violated and trampled under foot the constitution he had solemnly sworn to support, and has in various ways proved recreant to his duty, and thrice recreant to humanity.

Under these circumstances, the Industrial Congress ex-

has in various ways proved recreasing to have recreased to humanity.

Under these circumstances, the Industrial Congress esteem it not only proper, but necessary and right, that our government should enter its sternest protest against the flagitious tyranny of the usurper Napoleon.

In behalf of the Industrial Congress:

H. A. GUILD, Secretary.

The reading of the memorial having been finished, Mr WALKER moved to refer it to the Committee on Foreign

Relations.
Mr. MANGUM. Mr. President, I move that it lie

e Relations.

Mr. MANGUM. Mr. President, I move that it lie upon the table. It contains principles directly the reverse of the entire policy of our government.

Mr. MASON. Will the honorable senator withdraw that motion? I will renew it if he desires it.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President, I understand that to be a memorial sent to us from a society celled the Industrial Congress of New York—a society which I certainly that this government, on account of a revolution changing the form of government in France, shall suspend all diplomatic intercourse with that government. It does seem to me like discourtesy to recommend to us such a measure.

Mr. Prosident, this is precisely of the same type of which we have recently had various impressions from the same quarter. Sir, I had intended to oppose any reference. I did not know what disposition the honorable gentleman who presented this memorial might deem proper; but I had intended, with no disrespect to him, but from a conviction that it was not a proper subject to a come before this hody, to oppose its reference. If it goes to the Committee on Foreign Relations, they can only express one view of the matter—that it is a subject they have nothing to do with; and I believe it is the duty of the Senate to refuse a reference, and thus show that we have no disposition to entertain any proposition of that kind. I now renew the motion to lay it upon the table.

Mr. DAWSON. Will the honorable gentleman withdarw that motion?

Mr. MASON. I withdraw it, sir.

Mr. DAWSON. Will the honorable gentleman withbranch of the United States at that place; which were ordered, as a bill had already passed in accordance with the prayer of the petition, to lie upon the table.

Mr. DAVIS presented the petition of William Blodgett, a revolutionary pensioner, praying an increase of pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BORLAND presented the petition of the late and present registers and receivers at the land office at Washington, Arkansas, praying compensation for services in waste was ordered, as the subject is already before the Senate, to lie upon the table.

Mr. FORMSON. Will the honorable gentleman withdraw it, sir.

Mr. DAWSON. I withdraw it, sir.

Mr. DAWSON. I withdraw it, sir.

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. President, this question is now fairly presented to the Senate; and if it be desirable upon the part of any member of this body to make this issue should be force the American people, there is no time better than the part of any member of this body to make this issue of the part of any member of this body to make this issue of the part of any member of this body to make this issue of the part of any member of this body to make this issue of the part of any member of this body to make this issue of the part of any member of this body to make this issue of the part of any member of this body to make this issue of the part of any member of this body to make this issue of the part of any member of this body to make this issue of the part of any member of this body to make this issue of the part of any member of this body to make this issue of the part of any member of this body to make this issue of the part of any member of this body to make this issue of the part of any member of this body to make this issue of the part of any member of this body to make this issue of the part of any member of this body to make this issue that the part of the p

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I hope it will be laid upon the table, because I wished to see what my friend [Mr. Margun] has just intimated; and that is, whether we are to change the whole mode of treating with foreign governments. Instead of having communications of this kind coming from the Executive to the Senate, they are to be introduced by any popular body, and irresponsible ones, so far as regards their strict adherence to the constitution of the country. I do not say irresponsible so far as the character of their members is concerned, but irresponsible so far as relates to introducing petitions into this body for agitating subjects which properly belong to the chief executive of our government. In my opinion, if these matters, pertaining to our foreign relations, are to be considered as now proposed, the entire spirit of the constitution will be essentially changed; and therefore the more promptly we meet the subject, the better. What is this but a memorial, coming, I have no doubt, from a very numerous and intelligent body of men? I do not doubt that in New York they are a very influential body of men. Yes, air, it is in New York the society exists who have caused this memorial to be brought before us; and it is these New York politicians who are so much wiser than the constitution itself. They, sir, are a body of men inculcating and spreading the doctrines of Fourierism and socialism—pulling everything down, sir, to a level, just in accordance to the dictates of their own judgments. I do not say there cannot be a correct standard, but the present one is a standard to which I do not choose to conform. I consider this a confederacy of organized republics, and that our conduct in reference to it is to be regulated by the constitution; and when we violate or discard its teachings, we are preparing for a revolution among ourselves; and therefore it is our duty to take care that we do not become bound to perform any act which the constitution does not countenance.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I concur with t

which the constitution does not countenance.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I concur with the views of the honorable senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Butler,] and also with those of the senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Manoum.] that it is necessary to provide the country of the senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Manoum.] that it is necessary to provide the senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Manoum.] that it is necessary to provide the senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Manoum.] that it is necessary to provide the senator of the senator of the country. The longer we postpone combating errors, the worse it will be for us, as many dangers and evils are likely to spring but the form of the country. The longer we postpone combating errors, the worse it will be for us, as many dangers and evils are likely to spring but up and retard the matter by delays. Now, sir, the question before us is, what course ought you to pursue upon the present question? If these memorialists want Congress to interfere with the executive department of the Union, would it not be proper to give them an answer to to be done? The constitution does not tolerate the practice of interfering with questions which are to be disposed of by another branch of the government. Now, sir, as these gentlemen are endorsed as respectable by the gentleman [Mr. Walkea] who presents the memorial, it does seem to me that the most satisfactory answer we can give them—if they are not beyond the bounds of reason—is, that they are requesting Congress to interfere with monatters that come under the express provision of that power which is invested in the executive department.

Mr. President, there is a temper prevailing in the country at this time which is lamentable, in my opinion, to the last degree. And I feel called upon—a thing which I very seldom do—to make a personal explanation, growing on the speech made in the other branch of this body by Mr. Santh, of Alabama, that seems to have been published in one of the New York papers. Now, sir, it is not any habit to a

"The scene on Wednesday just in the United States S. The roene on Wednesday last in the United Stales Sante, during the debate on the Rossatu resolvation, was santer peculiar interest. The galleries were crowded with peole; and many distinguished persons were visible outside he bar on the floor, all absorbed in the most anxions attention to the drift of the debate. But the Itassian minister as the distinguishing feature of the occasion. He stood the head of the diplomatic corp., all of whom gave way a him as the admitted champion of despatism, and before them they all dwindled into pigmies. He was the great hilliver among the Lilliputians. He was observed to pay be deepest interest to the discussion. When Foote spoke, a looked on with that expression of contempt and discust with which one of our codfish aristocracy would egard a democratic harangue from Mike Waish. When

Seases, (b) is open the shift.

Mr. FALCI presented the petition of Elvins F. Smith.

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Mr. FALCI presented the petition of the shimisteness of high Anderson, propring measurements for property devices of the petition of the shimisteness of high Anderson, propring measurements for property devices of the petition of the shimisteness of high Anderson, propring measurements for the petition of the shimisteness of the shimisteness of the petition of the petition of the shimisteness of the petition of the petit

manentiy. But, sir, is it not obvious that the wisdom to reconstruct was deficient? There was not the mental adiscipline which prepares the public mind to act with harmony: there was not the comprehensive views of this subject which are indispensable to build up and to sustain a free government after they had postrated the absolutions which had previously existed. All I wish to say at this time is, that it is lamentable that it is so. No one scan deplore it more than I do.

But may we not learn from facts of this sort a lesson ewhich is of some importance to us? Suppose that instead of these thrones crumbling to the earth in the manner they did, they had been prostrated by war—that they had been overturned by the sword and the bayonet—would these people in that case have been any better prepared to build up free institutions and to sustain them? No, is sir, popular liberty pipens like fruit upon the tree. It is in vain to attempt to hasten it, except by moral and pacific means. And, sir, give me leave to say that, whenever force and violence interfere for a purpose or with a view of this sort, no matter how patriotic the feeling may be, and however strong the desire for the enjoyment of popular liberty, it ordinarily ends in awinging from one form of despotism into another.

Do you not see that in France now? How long is it

ular liberty, it ordinarily ends in awinging from one form of despotism into another.

Do you not see that in France now? How long is it since the constitution which was deliberately adopted there has been overturned and prostrated in the dust in a single night? And the President, having abolished the legislature, is now attempting to re-establish the empire as it existed in the days of his ancestors. Then, let me simply say at this time, when we are treating of this subject, do not let us delude ourselves under the idea that force and violence alone can build up free institutions. There must be a preparation in the public mind for such an issue and such an event. The population must have the requisite intelligence. They must have the just views which belong to this subject, in order to enable them to execute a purpose of this sort. And if they have them, all your violence is not only wasted—it not only goes to no just, and good, and efficient purpose—but it does positive injury.

injury.

I hope this subject will be discussed; I hope it will be examined; and I hope the country will in the end come to some just and proper decision upon it, that the policy of the government which has hitherto sustained us may be vindicated. I do not stand here to say that no case can arise in which intervention may be proper. Very far arise in which intervention may be proper. Very fa from it. I can understand that cases may arise when trom it. I can understand that cases may arise when it becomes the appropriate remedy, if not the only remedy. When that day comes—and that come it may is certainly more than probable—when that day comes, when the great issue so much talked of—the issue between absolute government and free government—is to be met, we know where we shall all be. We understand which part we shall espouse in this matter. But, sir, that day will come fast enough of itself, without our undertaking to hasten it. There will be nothing gained by undertaking to hasten it there will be nothing gained by undertaking to hasten it think, will be accomplished by such a course, as we may provoke the very spirit which we deprecate. But I do not wish to go into this discussion at this time. I thought it a proper time to throw out these views, and to state my indifference as to the disposition made of this petition.

I thought it a proper time to throw out these views, and to state my indifference as to the disposition made of this petition.

Mr. MASON. I will trouble the Senate but a few moments. I entertain the original impression, when this proposition was first sprung upon the Senate, that this memorial ought not to have a reference. The first, and an insuperable, objection to it is that it asks the Senate to do what it is not competent for the Senate to do. It asks of the Senate to recall this minister. I read the petition a few minutes ago; and if it had a reference, and if the committee should act upon it and make a report, they could only say that it was upon a matter not appropriate for us; that it is coram non judice. But I have another objection still stronger, if there can be a stronger objection. The communication which takes place between nations, by their respective representatives, is one of national courtesy alone. The President of the United States is the organ, and the only organ, of the contederation. When he thinks it proper or advisable, in this discharge of his trust, to recommend that we shall have a minister at the court of one of the mations abroad, he does so upon his responsibility as the organ of the government; and if Congress concur with him, they make an appropriation for the maintenance of that minister. But if it be important—and if am sure I need not say to the Senate that it is of the last importance—that the departments of this government should proceed harmoniously, and not interfere with, far less treach upon, their respective and appropriate duties, it is most important that the line should be distinctly kept in view between the duties of the President If we give this a reference, we shall be to that extent at least liable to the interpretation that we have entertained a proposition which, in my humble judgment, the Senate ought not to entertain, because it is upon a matter which does not fall within their appropriate sphere. I will not enter at all into the argument of the gentleman

14—as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Barrien, Butler, Clarke, Cemens, Cooper, Dawson, Downs, Geyer, Gwin, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, and Underwood—21.
NAYS—Messrs. Borland, Bradbury, Dodge of Wisconsin, Bodge of Iows, Douglas, Felch, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, Norris, Shields, Samner, Wade, Walker, and Whitcomb—14.

So the memorial lies upon the table.

Mr. DAWSON, when his name was called, stated that, as this had been made a test question, he should vote in the affirmative. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. RUSK, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to whom was referred the memorial of Rufus Dwinal, submitted a report accompanied by a bill (S. S5) for the relief of Rufus Dwinal; which was read, and passed to a second reading, and the report was ordered to

passed to a second reading, and the report was ordered the printed.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, it whom was referred the bill to change the times for holding the district courts of the United States in the western district of Virginia, and for other purposes, reported it with

out amendment.

Also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill to authorize notaries public to take oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgments in certain cases, reported it without amendment.

without amendment.

Mr. BRADBURY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill giving turther remedies to patentees, reported it back without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on Public

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the unpaid claims of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia State and continental lines of the revolutionary army, reported it without amendment, and also submitted a report on the subject; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES, of lowa, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of Mrs. A. M. Dade, widow of the late Major F. L. Dade, U. S. army, reported it without amendment.

Mr. DODGE, of lowa, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of Richard Chaney and others, reported it without amendment.

ment.
Mr. SHIELDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs to whom was referred a bill to create a board of com-missioners for the examination and payment of claims against the United States, growing out of the conquest of California, reported it without amendment.

BILLA INTRODUCED.

Mr. DAWSON, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. S6) to provide for the payment to the State of Georgia for moneys expended by the State for horses and equipments lost by volunteers and, militia while engaged in the suppression of the hostilities of the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Indians, in the years 1830, 1837, and 1838; which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

as the "Maison Rouge grant;" which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. DAWSON asked and obtained the unanimous consent of the Senate to bring in a bill (S. 89) to amend an act entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and southern boundaries, the relinquishment by said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico, "approved September 9th, 1850;" which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1850;" which was read the first and second times by manimous consent, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BUTLER. I hope that will go to the Committee on Territories. I do not wish to finish the work commenced by another committee, especially as it was then taken from the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DAWSON. It is a question relating to the judiciary allogether, and I think the reference is correct.

Mr. BUTLER. The gentleman will recollect that this matter has been before the Senate before. There was a vole taken by the Senate, and these matters were then referred to the Committee on Territories. As they have had this subject under consideration, I do not choose to intermeddle with it. It was proposed that it should go to the Judiciary Committee then; but, a vote having been taken, the Senate took the matter from the Judiciary Committee, and gave it to the Committee on Territories. Let them finish their work. I hope the gentleman will not insist upon that reference.

Mr. DAWSON. This shows the necessity for an examination by the Judiciary Committee, so that the work may be well done.

The PRESIDENT. Does the senator from South Carolina move a reconsideration of the vote referring the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary?

may be well done.

The PRESIDENT. Does the senator from South
Carolina move a reconsideration of the vote referring the
bill to the Committee on the Judiciary?

Mr. BUTLER. I do, sir.

The question being taken upon the motion to reconsider, resulted upon division—ayes 11, noes not counted,
no query voting.

no quorum voting
The sergeant-at-arms announced that twenty-eight
members were present; and thereupon,
On motion, the Senate adjourned.

After the reading of the journal— The SPEAKER announced the first business in order LOUIS KOSSUTH

But Mr. CARTTER moved to suspend the rules to go nto Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union agreed to.
The SPEAKER having called Mr. Jones, of Tenne

The CHAIR announced the pending question to be on the amendment of Mr. Yarrs to the amendment of Mr. Starts to the amendment

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, demanded tellers: or dered.
Mr. YATES desired to withdraw his amendment to the

amendment;
But Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, objected.
So leave to withdraw was not granted.
The question on the pending amendment being put Itellers, it was not agreed to—ayes 7, noes 111.
So this amendment to the amendment being rejected, Mr. STANLY proposed to amend the amendment it adding a resolution as follows:

adding a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That in adopting this resolution this Hous does not believe that Louis Kossuth, nobly struggling in be half of his oppressed country, has given his approbation to the same sympathy with, the abolitionists, who, in a covention recently held in Pennsylvania, at which an address was delivered by one of the members of this House with a wicked disregard of the obligations of the constitution and laws of the land, preclaimed that they sympathiz with Kossuth in his heroic devotion to the cause of huma freedom, "and expressed the hope that his herculean labor in this behalf would conduce to the overthrow of oppression to in Hungary alone, but in the United States and throughout the world."

Mr. S. remarked that he was glad to see gentlemen in the charnel-house part of the chamber [in the free-soil quarter.—Rer.] so pleased with his proposition as they seemed to be. He hoped they would vote for it. He was opposed to the original resolution, because the members had not had a proper opportunity to express their views on the international questions, of so great importance, which were apparently involved in the subject as it stood before the House. He should have voted for the first resolutions—those already adopted—had he been in his seat when the question on them was taken. Since their adoption, however, his eyes had been opened to the ulterior purposes of many gentlemen who were the Senate ought not to entertain their appropriate sphere. I will not enter at all into the argument of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Davis] as to the present character of the French government, or what it may or may not be proper for this government to do in relation to it. But if I were to say anything upon that subject, it would be that the experience of gentlemen has shown for the last half century that the French people are at present incapable of self-government. Ever since the present century began, we have had that demonstrated to us by everything that can amount to demonstration. With that subject, however, I have now nothing to do. I am against intervention in any form—whether to prevent intervention, or whether it is direct intervention. But this is intervention in a modified form. With great deference, is intervention in the modified form. With great deference, it is my opinion that the committee can make but one relition in the proposed to be done in passing them. Not long since a member of this welcoming Koseuth, as was proposed to be done in passing them. port if this subject should go before them.

When the proper time comes—and there lies upon the table a resolution submitted by the senator who introduced this memorial which will go to the committee on Foreign Relations—no doubt the committee will avail themselves of the opportunity to present to the Senate their views upon this whole subject. I move that the memorial lie upon the table.

Mr. WALKER demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and, being taken, resulted—yeas 21, nays 14—as follows:

Resolved, That we heartly congratulate one snother, and the friends of liberty throughout the land, upon the sy

Resolved. That we heartily congratulate one another, and the friends of liberty throughout the land, upon the anspicious result of the recent trial of Castner Hanaway, and that the efforts to revive in this country the obsolete and infamous destrine of one study to treason, and to paralyze, by the terrors of the dungeon and the scaffold, not merely the fugitive's cherished hope of maintanning his freedom, but even the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech on the subject of slavery, have to signally failed; and that, in the general rejoions of the progress of our cause, and a sign of its lutture triumph.

Resolved, That the convention recommend to the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society to prepare an address for presentation to Louis Kossuth, expressive of sympathy with him in his heroic devotion to the cause of human freedom, and of carnest hope that his heroulean lators in this behalf will conduce to the overthrow of oppression, not in Hungary alone, but is the United States and throughout the world.

They held that Kossuth's labors would tend to destroy

Nates and throughout the world.

They held that Kossuth's labors would tend to destroy slavery here. He (Mr. S.) was not to be persuaded to stand with the abolitionists on this or on any other subject, if it could be well avoided. The aspersions which had been so lavishly cast on members as Russian and Austrian sympathizers—on those who were not to be driven to the support of this resolution—would have no effect upon him.

him.

The labors of Dr. Kinkel in Ohio afforded a fair evi-The labors of Dr. Kinkel in Ohio afforded a fair evidence as to the character of the sentiment this resolution was designed to pander to. It was no sentiment which he would not in strengthening. This was by no means the time to how to it, when we had a prospect of troubles with reference to Cuba—when we had so extensive a territory to look after—and more especially when Seward and Sumner had taken charge of Koseuth made it time for southern gentlemen to pause before they joined in this adulation of him. It appeared clear to him (Mr. S) that we might have war growing out of this movement, or some other akin to it, before this nation dreamed that it was threatening us.

it was threatening us.

Mr. GIDDINGS had long known Mr. Stanty's heart; Mr. GIDDINGS had long known Mr. Stanly's hearty feelings in all he said or did in his place as a member, having served long with him. He would assure him that he need borrow no trouble about being supposed to act with the abolitionists. He would never find the path to their policy. He deemed it strange that that gentleman should seek to drag his private acts out of the hall into this debate. It was singular that he (Mr. S.) had travelled to Philadelphia to catch up newspaper articles relative to his (Mr. G.) acts in that city, instead of contenting himself with criticising his conduct and his proceedings in the ball.

He (Mr. S.) could not thus draw him (Mr. Gidding). He (Mr. S.) could not thus draw him (Mr. Gidding). He (Mr. S.) could not thus draw him (Mr. Gidding). He (Mr. S.) could not thus draw him (Mr. Gidding). He was more discussion by pursuing the course he had selected. No slave-driver could lash him into a discussion with reference to the propriety of the Philadelphia anti-slavery convention's resolutions. He was readyally with reference to the propriety of the Philadelphia anti-slavery convention's resolutions. He was readyally with reference to the propriety of the Philadelphia anti-slavery convention's resolutions. He was readyally he was not to be inveigled into an attempt to do it.

But he was not to be inveigled into an attempt to do it.

Mr. DOWNS asked and obtained the unanimous consent of the Senate to introduce a bill (S. 57) to grant the right of pre-emption to settlers on public lands, known as the "Maison Rouge grant;" which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. DAWSON asked and obtained the unanimous consent of the Senate to bring in a bill (S. 89) to amend an act entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and southern boundaries, the relinquishment by said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico, "proved September 2th, 1850;" which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BUTLER. I hope that will go to the Committee on the Territories. I do not wish to finish the work commenced by another committee, especially as it was then were the same of the proposed to the content of the savered to the committee on the committee, especially as it was then were the same of the proposed to the committee on the committee, especially as it was then the content of the committee on the committee, especially as it was then the content of the committee on the correctness of his positions on the slavery question.

Mr. MASSERIERN represent on an irrelevant resolution. Here she does not now discuss matters not relevant to the resolution. He was not to be thus caught, however skilly the trap might have been laid for him. He would not now discuss matters not relevant to the resolution. The House had relevant to the rea

The question on the amendment of Mr. STARLY was there put by tellers; which was not agreed to—ayes 27, noes 92

Mr. WASHBURN proposed to amend the amendment by adding a clause declaring that the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Carter did not impair the effect of the compromise resolutions or acts of the last Congress.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, made a point of order. This last amendment related to the Compromise of the last session—not to this business before the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The CHAIRMAN ruled the amendment to be out of order, on the ground that it related wholly to a different subject.

Mr. WASHBURN then moved a proforma amendment, to enable him to address the committee, and said that he held the proposition of Mr. Carters to comprehend but a simple compliment to Kossuth, which might be paid most appropriately. He was astonished at the extent and character of the opposition that had been manitested against its adoption. He held that it implied no mere than it (the resolution) stated. This distinguished stranger had been invited to the country by Congress, and it was proper to be civil to him. The resolution ignored any other purpose than the mere extension of proper civility to Kossuth. He was indeed astonished at the manner in which it had been opposed. The course of the opposition to its adoption was insulting to the distinguished stranger. Its opponents, not content with teginmate opposition by their votes and speeches, had resorted to the most extraordinary and unwarrantable parliamentary expedients, only to prevent him from coming here, after having united in making the proposed courtesy to him requisite on the part of the House. It would have been better, he held, to have brought forward nothing than to make such a record as the committee had already made upon this resolution. This was the first case in which a distinguished man had come here upon terms parallel with those on which Kossuth. He conceived that the action of the House, therefore, in this case, shoul

resolution should be at once adopted, and as originally introduced.

Mr. BARRERE desired to give his reasons for his voting against the resolution. Its friends differed as to their purpose in uring its adoption. He believed that if Kossuth represented any principle, it was his now widely-proclaimed principle or doctrine of non-intervention. He (Kossuth) also claimed that we should acknowledge Hungary as a nation, though Hungary had no national existence. Kossuth was insisting on the recognition of his character of governor of Hungary. He (Kossuth) came to the doors of the House representing these principles and pretensions. Now, he had as much admiration for Kossuth as any gentleman, and by no means blamed him for making these pretensions. Though impelled by his sense of public duty to oppose committing the government to an endorsement of Kossuth's views of its duty, he claimed to feel quite as much for the people of downtrodden Hungary, and of the rest of Europe, as any gentleman. He believed that those who were so strenuous for the resolution did not understand the character of the American people, or they would take calmer and more statesman-like views of the questions before the committee. They had been asked if they were afraid the American people would leave the paths which Washington had aid down for them, and follow one marked out for them by Kossuth or any other foreigner? He had no such fear, believing that the American people had their hearts fixed on Washington's counsels. The American people-their sentiments—were not represented by the popular voice as uttered in the cities of the United States. He repeated, he was willing to do anything in his power for down-trodden humanity, but was not willing that the government should abandon the principles of Washington and the other fathers of the United States. He repeated, he was willing to do anything in his power for down-trodden humanity, but was not willing that the government should abandon the principles of the United States. Washington and the other

emotorsement of the principles of its guest. Now, this resolution was almost a copy of that of the Senate. It was preposterous to hold that it committed the House to an endorsement of the principles of their guest. He had been greatly surprised at the manner in which gentlemen had mixed up questions in this matter. The effect of adopting any qualification to the simple resolution was to say to Russia that she has the permission of the American people to go on trampling on the masses of surrounding countries. He would hold out no such encouragement to her. He was prepared to express sympathy with streggling nations, and would not vote to amend the resolution. He would be found willing to solve the question of intervention when the time came to decide that question.

The House could not properly escape from paying courtesy to Kossuth. As for himself, he went for this resolution also, because he regarded it as a simple declaration of sympathy with a down-trodden people. However, it committed none to anything more than was expressed in its plain words of courtesy.

He argued that no practical results could grow out of this opposition that had been so rehemently manifested. The minority had enforced its purpose on the House. Now, if the minority may govern, were not the established rules stricken down?

Mr. MILLSON desired a vote at once on the pending proposition. He had engaged in no scheme to deteat this resolution; so the childing that had been inflicted by

Mr. MILLSON desired a vote at once on the pending proposition. He had engaged in no scheme to defeat this resolution; so the chiding that had been inflicted by some gentlemen could have no bearing on him. It was clear the majority were for adopting something, and he, for one, desired to come to a vote. He was warmly opposed to the adoption of this particular resolution; yet his opposition was not occasioned by a desire to withhold courtest to Konsuih.

to the adoption of this particular resolution; yet his opposition was not occasioned by a desire to withhold courtesy to Kossuth.

The question of American slavery, too, he held to be in no manner connected with that of the Hungarian revolution. He opposed the resolution on the question of its good or had taste. He did not like to join in thus nationally honoring Kossuth. He thought the people of the United States, through their representatives, should not how down to any mortal. The representatives, should not how down to any mortal. The representatives of hirty-one sovereign communities should not dance attendance on any man, as was proposed to be done in sending the committee called for in the resolution to Kossuth. He objected, therefore, to the proposed committee of five representatives of these thirty-one sovereign States to use on any individual. Montesquieu had said that honors were the springs of monarchs. He held that no one man could be a representative of a principle. It would be anti-republican to admit it. Men, when honored, were always as representatives of a principle, such as wit, poetty, patriotism, &c., &c. Pablic men were, in his estimation, but public servants, and were entitled to no honor for discharging their daty. They were paid so much for it, and had no right to demand honors at the hands of their employers.

The sengulated of Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, was then